

NURSES CHILDREN WHILE WIFE GADS

Wine Suppers Cause Scott Divorce Suit.

ORGIES AT CLUB ALLEGED

Woman Leaves Escort at Beach With Children for Bandmaster.

PROMINENT MEN ARE INVOLVED

Washington the Scene of Charges Made in Chicago Case—Petitioner a Clerk in Bureau of Statistics.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

CHICAGO, October 4.—Winfield Scott, a descendant of Gen. Winfield Scott of Mexican war fame, has applied for divorce from his wife, Edna Scott. The case will be heard by Judge McEwen next week. Scott is connected with the federal bureau of statistics in Washington, but retains his residence in Chicago, though he and his wife have resided in the capital for eight years. Among the names mentioned by Scott in his petition is that of George S. Hannaford of Chicago, who, during a wine supper in Washington, they hugged and kissed each other in his arms, while her husband was at home minding the children. Attorneys for Mr. Scott yesterday filed in the supreme court the depositions of several witnesses taken in Washington, who told of the escapades in which Mrs. Scott is said to have figured. Mrs. Scott denies all the charges, and files a cross bill alleging desertion and non-support. The trial is expected to bring out the names of several prominent men in society at the capital. The story of the wine supper is told in the depositions of F. H. Kremer and his wife. According to Mrs. Kremer, Hannaford, Mrs. Scott, her husband and herself, with Lloyd Brick and his wife, went to a roadhouse, where wine was partaken of so freely that Mrs. Scott was soon seated upon the lap of Hannaford.

Left at the Roadhouse.

"We had a great many pitchers of wine," testified Mrs. Kremer, "and every one except myself had a little too much. I did not drink because I was taking care of my husband. Mrs. Scott and Mr. Hannaford became very friendly. He picked her up in his arms and carried her across the room. They hugged and kissed each other, and seemed to be having a good time."

Asked concerning the sobriety of the party after the pitchers of wine had been served, she remarked: "We had all we wanted, but not enough. Hannaford and Mrs. Scott began skylarking, and then we drove away. Mrs. Scott and Mr. Hannaford standing in the doorway of the roadhouse. Edward A. Green, formerly a government employee, admitted he had flirted with Mrs. Scott. Although he was a married man, Green said he was unable to resist Mrs. Scott when she smiled at him. "I was standing near the Capitol building," he said, "when I first saw Mrs. Scott. As she passed me she smiled sweetly at me. It was a great many men under similar circumstances would do, I followed her. I knew her husband, but did not know she was an old wife until later. It was pure flirtation."

According to Green, this flirtation was continued even after he had called at the home and learned that Mrs. Scott was the wife of his friend.

Stopped at Call for Money.

"Finally, she asked me for money and I stopped it," added Green. "I don't know how much I gave her, but it was more than I would give again." The story of the flirtation with Charles F. Graher was told by Dr. Young as having been told to him by Graher in the presence of Mr. Scott at a suburban clubhouse. "Mr. Graher told me that he had often seen Mrs. Scott out," testified Dr. Young. "One time in particular, I remember, he said that he had taken her to the beach. One day, the evening after a rain, with her two children. He could not find her until they took a late train back to Washington. Then Graher said he found Mrs. Scott in a room at the Hotel Hamilton in a rear car of the train."

"Was Mr. Graher angry at this?" the witness was asked. He seemed angry because Mrs. Scott had left him with her two children and gone with the bandmaster after he had paid the expenses of the entertainment.

In regard to Mrs. Scott's rooming with George Hannaford, Mrs. Kremer asserts in her deposition that she entered a room in a hotel at Washington one morning and found Mrs. Scott lying across the bed at a table in a short skirt and with her feet bared. She saw her with her arms and legs outstretched, and she was sitting on the bed. Both were startled when Mrs. Kremer entered, she said. Soon after Hannaford dressed and left the room. The daughter of the Scotts is now at the Hoyt Cross Academy in Washington. The son, Walter, is with the mother.

Winfield Scott, who is a clerk in the bureau of statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor, was seen by a Star reporter today, and admitted that he had filed a suit for divorce in Chicago, but refused to discuss the affair. He called the reporter to his attorney, who is conducting the suit, Isaac R. Hunt, Jr. An effort was made to see Mr. Hunt, but he could not be found.

TRAGEDY IN BROOKLYN

Saloonkeeper Killed His Wife and Then Committed Suicide.

NEW YORK, October 4.—Insanely jealous of his handsome young wife, John Bohner, a Brooklyn saloonkeeper, today shot her to death and then killed himself. The bodies were found in the apartment which the couple had occupied. In the kitchen there were evidences that Mrs. Bohner was preparing breakfast when she was shot down. The husband's body was found in a bedroom. Neighbors said the couple quarreled frequently because of the husband's jealousy.

Irish Lassies Seek Homes.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

NEW YORK, October 4.—The White Star line steamer Cedric, which arrived today from Liverpool and Queenstown, brought 600 unmarried women in the steerage, of whom 200 were Irish girls. They are all husband and home seekers. The vessel encountered three days of rough weather, with easterly gales and heavy seas. Among the passengers was Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, widow of the late President.

REPORT ON MISSIONS

Bishops and Deputies Hold Joint Session.

DELEGATES GREET VISITORS

Prelates From Australia and Canada Are Received.

BUILDING FUND COMMISSION

Woman's and Sunday School Auxiliaries and Publishing Company Tell of Three Years' Progress.

RICHMOND, Va., October 4.—The general Episcopal convention is today observing missionary day. The house of bishops and the house of deputies went into joint session for that purpose in the hall of the latter at 11 o'clock, the bishops occupying seats on the platform, with Bishop Tuttle presiding. The first matter of business was the presentation by Bishop Doane of Albany, as chairman of the board of missions, of his triennial report. Reports were then received from the Woman's Auxiliary, the Sunday School Auxiliary, the American church building fund commission of the American Church Missionary Society, and the Church Mission Publishing Company. Dr. Arthur S. Lloyd, general secretary of the board of missions, delivered an address on the progress of the church's missions at home and abroad. After mid-day prayers for missions an address was delivered by Dr. Reese E. Alsop, member of the delegation to visit the missions abroad. He spoke of the work being done in the far east. George C. Thomas of Philadelphia gave some interesting facts concerning the offerings for missions during the last three years. At 1 o'clock a recess of two hours was taken for luncheon. Before the joint session today the house of deputies received the visiting bishops from Canada and Australia. Brief speeches were made.

Reception of Foreign Delegates.

The reception of foreign church dignitaries was concluded in both houses yesterday afternoon. A reception to the members of the house of bishops and their families and to the visiting bishops was given last night by Bishop Gibson of the diocese of Virginia.

A most interesting feature was the general meeting of the woman's auxiliary of the board of missions of the church, which meeting was held in Holy Trinity Church, the Rt. Rev. Robert A. Gibson, Bishop of Virginia, presiding, at which an offering amounting to \$22,400 was presented by the auxiliary to the board.

The Foreign Churchmen.

A committee of three, composed of the Rev. Dr. Grosvenor of New York, Dr. Thomas Nelson Page, the well-known dialect writer of Washington, D. C., and Dean Crawford of the Theological Seminary, Alexandria, was appointed for the purpose of escorting into the presence of the deputies the Rt. Hon. and Rt. Rev. A. F. Winnington-Ingram, Lord Bishop of London, who entered the church in company with his colleagues, the Bishop of St. Albans and Bishop H. H. Montgomery, the latter secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the oldest missionary organization in England. The Bishop of London brought to the church churchmen of cheer from the mother church in the old country. The appearance of Bishop Montgomery was also noteworthy in that he brought a personal message from the Archbishop of Canterbury, the primate of all England. The message was printed in pamphlet form and bore the official seal of the English church. The pamphlet was formally presented to the house of deputies.

Negro Question Raised.

The preliminary gun in what will probably be the greatest battle to be waged on the floor of the convention was fired by the delegation representing the state of Pennsylvania when a memorial from that state was presented to the house of deputies asking for the segregation of the white and negro churches in Pennsylvania and the appointment of a negro bishop to minister to the people of his race. This question, which is considered one of the most important to be discussed, will occupy the attention of the convention later in the session.

National Cathedral Commended.

The New Jersey diocese presented an invitation from Atlantic City inviting the convention to meet there in 1910. The diocese of Los Angeles secured the endorsement of a memorial asking that a commission be appointed to raise \$500,000 for the relief of clergy and members of their families. From the diocese of Springfield, Ill., was received a petition asking communicants to aid in the building fund for the new cathedral at Washington and to remember it in their wills. A resolution was then adopted commending the construction of the national cathedral.

Several memorials were received in both houses looking to the remarriage of divorced persons. In both houses a concurrent resolution was adopted expressing satisfaction that high moral position had been taken on this subject since the last general assembly of the church, and hope the positive action of the convention will be a landmark in the service to be taken at the present convention.

Gov. and Mrs. Swanson have issued invitations to a reception to be given Saturday night in honor of the bishops. To the delegates to the house of deputies and members of the Woman's Auxiliary and daughters of the King are also invited. No session of the house of deputies will be held Saturday, and the convention has accepted the invitation of the rectors of Bruton Church, Williamsburg, to hold the services to be held there on that date.

Bishop to Talk at Cambridge.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., October 4.—Rt. Rev. A. F. Winnington-Ingram, Bishop of London, will lecture at Sanders' Theater, Harvard College, next Tuesday evening on "Some Problems of Great Cities."

The bishop will arrive in Cambridge, accompanied by his chaplain, Rev. E. P. Anderson, and Stanley Christopherston, Tuesday forenoon. They will be entertained by Rev. Dr. Edward Abbott, Monday, and will be the guests of President Eliot Tuesday night.

In addition to the address in Sanders' Theater it is probable that the bishop will visit the Theological School, and he may address the members of St. Paul's Society of Harvard, on Sunday, October 13, he will speak at Yale.

For New York Associated Justices.

NEW YORK, October 4.—The republican state committee today unanimously nominated Edward T. Bartlett and Willard Bartlett as candidates for associate justices of the court of appeals. Resolutions endorsing the administrations of President Roosevelt and Gov. Hughes were adopted without dissent.



PANIC IN THE CANE BRAKE.

STRIKE OF THE KEYMEN

EXPECTATION THAT DIFFERENCES WILL SOON BE ADJUSTED.

President S. J. Small of the commercial telegraphers is expected to reach this city late this afternoon or tonight. A statement to that effect was made today by International Vice President W. W. Beattie at strike headquarters in the Hotel Regent.

With the coming east of President Small it is predicted that the strike of the keymen will be speedily brought to an end. One estimate says the strike will be over and the operators at work within ten days. Vice President Beattie today received two telegrams from deputy presidents of the telegraphers, addressed to President Small in this city. This, he said, makes him feel confident that Mr. Small is now en route here.

A dispatch from Chicago says President Small left that city for the east last night, and while "it was given out that he was going to New York, his real destination is Washington, where Saturday morning he will hold a conference with union leaders, which will probably settle the fate of the strike. Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, said this afternoon that he had not heard of President Small's alleged coming to Washington. President Gompers was not at his office in Typographical Temple today, and it was reported that he had gone or would go to New York.

"In a Gloomy Mood."

The Chicago dispatch said further that President Small left that city "in a gloomy mood," and in his address to the Chicago strikers last night he gave a hint of the near collapse of the strike. He is reported to have said: "I honestly believe the strike will be settled within ten days. But after a strike of two months we must not be too sure. I am going to get all we can, and at present we can't be sure of getting anything. The companies have fought hard and are not likely to capitulate. But if we don't get all we ask for this time we do not need to feel that we have lost everything for all time. A year from now this action, it was said, was prompted by the action of the Wall Street brokers, in preparing a petition to be sent to President Roosevelt, asking him to try and bring about a settlement of the trouble. Vice President Beattie, referring to the Chicago dispatch this afternoon, declared there would be no surrender by the strikers without some concession to them by the companies. He said he was familiar with the feeling that pervades the rank and file of the operators, and added: "We have held out nine weeks, and the telegraph companies are hopelessly beaten. Yes, we would consider the granting of the eight-hour day sufficient concession, I believe."

Concession by Companies.

It was also stated that the striking Chicago keymen at a meeting last night rescinded a motion passed at a secret meeting the day before to call a strike of the men on the leased wires in that city at noon today. This action, it was said, was prompted by the action of the Wall Street brokers, in preparing a petition to be sent to President Roosevelt, asking him to try and bring about a settlement of the trouble. Vice President Beattie, referring to the Chicago dispatch this afternoon, declared there would be no surrender by the strikers without some concession to them by the companies. He said he was familiar with the feeling that pervades the rank and file of the operators, and added: "We have held out nine weeks, and the telegraph companies are hopelessly beaten. Yes, we would consider the granting of the eight-hour day sufficient concession, I believe."

SHOT FOR A BURGLAR.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

NEW YORK, October 4.—While enacting the role of Romeo, Douglas, twenty-one years old, was shot by Benjamin Martin, a city patrolman, and is dying in Dr. Farmer's hospital.

In an ante-mortem statement young Douglas said that while he stood beneath Martin's window he was surprised by her father and ran, whereupon Martin fired two shots.

Patrolman Martin asserts that he thought Douglas was a burglar.

The Hanna Statue for Cleveland.

NEW YORK, October 4.—The colossal statue of the late Mark Hanna, modeled by Augustus Saint Gaudens, will be cast in bronze at a Mount Vernon foundry this afternoon. It was one of the last works of the famed sculptor. The statue represents the late senator in an armchair, the right arm of which he grasped in an energetic fashion. The head, shoulders and feet are ably set at the only suggestion of movement being in the right hand. This impressive piece of statuary will be erected in Cleveland, Ohio.

Moseley to Return Here Next Week.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., October 4.—E. A. Moseley, secretary of the interstate commerce commission, who has been ill at the summer home of his sister, on Deer Island, near this city, has so far recovered as to leave the house. He will return to his duties at Washington next week.

NOTICE.

The price of this paper at NEWSSTANDS and from NEWSBOYS is

TWO CENTS.

There has been no change of any kind in the price of the paper to newsboys, and readers should pay no more than the printed price.

COL. C. S. SMITH PROMOTED

BRIGADIER GENERAL ON GODFREY'S RETIREMENT.

The President has directed the appointment of Col. Charles S. Smith, ordnance department, to be brigadier general on the retirement of Gen. E. S. Godfrey, October 9, and wishes it announced that the appointment is made in recognition of Col. Smith's exceptional services in connection with the establishment of the coast defenses of the United States, and the supply of the artillery service with modern armament.

Col. Smith will have but little more than two months' service in his new grade, because he will retire on account of age December 26 next. He stands No. 2 in the list of colonels of ordnance and No. 54 in relative rank in the general list of colonels. He is from Vermont and was graduated from the United States Military Academy in June, 1869. He reached the grade of colonel in January, 1905, and is now stationed at the proving grounds, Sandy Hook, N. J.

GERMANS BOUNCE MORMONS.

Imperial Authorities Expel Americans for Ignoring Official Warnings.

DRESDEN, Saxony, October 4.—Three American Mormons have been expelled from Germany as the result of persisting, despite official warnings prohibiting them from spreading their propaganda, in conducting river baptisms and making converts. They were arrested and summarily taken under guard to the frontier. The imperial authorities decided in 1903 that it was not desirable to allow Mormon agents to continue their activity in Germany, but owing to the representations of the American embassy in Berlin and of Chief Missionary Cannon, whose field of activity was central Europe, with headquarters at Berlin, the foreign office allowed the Mormons a month in which to settle their affairs and leave. There were at that time 150 Mormon missionaries in the various German states, and the grounds for their expulsion were teachings contrary to public morality and social order.

It was also agreed with Mr. Cannon that all the Mormons who were American citizens should discontinue proselyting Germany. The German converts, of whom there were several thousands, and who continued to follow their new faith under native pastors, were subjected to various public humiliations.

The imperial authorities have central European headquarters to Switzerland, and it is understood, has since returned to Salt Lake City. It is now presumed that his successor is re-entering the German field for Mormon missionary work, from which formerly many women converts were sent to Utah.

Dinner and Reception for Root.

MEXICO CITY, Mexico, October 4.—The program for the entertainment of Secretary Root tomorrow includes a dinner at the Country Club, tendered by the members of the American colony. Ambassador Thompson in the evening will hold a reception at the American embassy in honor of Mr. Root and his party, and all the Americans in this city will be given an opportunity to meet the Secretary. There is considerable speculation regarding the arrival here of Francis B. Loomis, ex-first assistant secretary of state. Mr. Loomis visited Mr. Root soon after reaching Mexico City, but the object of his visit is unknown.

CAN EXAMINE PAPERS

LATEST FEATURE OF THE WOOD-PLATT CONTENTION.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

NEW YORK, October 4.—Counsel for Senator Thomas C. Platt today got from Justice Ford, in the supreme court, an order directing Mae C. Wood, who has sued Mr. Platt for an absolute divorce, an order directing her to furnish to him inspection of, and permission to take copies of, papers described in the petition.

The order also directs Miss Wood to deposit the papers in question in the office of the clerk of the court. The papers are, under the order, to remain in the clerk's office subject to the examination of Senator Platt and his counsel and he and they are to have the right to take photographic copies of them during the ordinary business hours of the court for a period of two weeks.

The counsel for the woman is also directed to show good cause why these orders shall not be complied with, and why they shall not be required to deposit the papers in question within four days.

The Court Order Issued.

The court's order was issued upon the petition of Senator Platt.

Senator Platt begins his petition by setting forth that the name of the plaintiff is Mae C. Wood, and not Mae C. Wood Platt, as she alleges in her complaint.

"He says that her allegation that he married her about November 9, 1901, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, is absolutely false, and that he never heard of her claim that she was his wife prior to December, 1903. "On the contrary," he says, "she has for several years been trying to extort money from me by various devices, including threats that she would sue me for breach of promised marriage."

The senator then quotes at length several letters from Mae Wood's lawyers, in which they outline their client's case and demand that the senator pay her \$20,000. He says that those suits were brought solely and for the purpose of extorting money from him, and that he has never heard of her claim that she was his wife prior to December, 1903. "On the contrary," he says, "she has for several years been trying to extort money from me by various devices, including threats that she would sue me for breach of promised marriage."

First Suit Was Dismissed.

He says the first suit was dismissed for failure to prosecute, and the second for failure to pay sheriff's fees for serving processes.

Senator Platt says he desires to have a discovery of the alleged marriage certificate which Miss Wood asserts she has, and this is the principal paper which she must deposit with the clerk of the supreme court within four days or show legal cause why she should not be compelled to do so. The order to show cause is returnable October 10.

In relation to this alleged marriage certificate the senator says: "I believe and am advised by my counsel that I have conclusive grounds for believing that plaintiff intends to rely at the trial of this action upon a forged marriage certificate, and to further plaintiff's efforts to extort money from me."

Mr. Rosenthal objected to the whole testimony of the witness at this point on the ground that he had no personal knowledge of any of the facts to which he testified. According to the rules of federal court procedure, however, all the testimony had to be taken, and the examination continued after the objection was noted. The capital stock of his company or association, said the witness, was \$100,000. It was operated by the independent pipe line company, which had secured the privilege of passing over the railroad tracks. He said that while the independent pipe line was being constructed the Standard cut prices and the independent refineries were forced in some instances to sell refined oil under the cost of crude oil. When the independent pipe line reached Marcus Hook, the witness said, further cuts were made in prices by the Standard and three independent companies—the Independent Oil Company, Union Refining Company and the S. V. Ramage Company—gave up the fight and sold out.

Mr. Tarbell testified that the Pure Oil Company laid out districts in which to do business, so as to "keep away from certain railroads which were more to be feared because of their discriminations than the Standard Oil Company."

ROADS AID STANDARD

Help Freeze Out Rival Oil Companies.

CHARGE OF W. W. TARBELL

Three Concerns Put Out of Business Completely.

U. S. PIPE LINE BLOCKED

Pure Oil Company Maps Out Its Territory, Says Witness, to Avoid Hostile Railroads.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

NEW YORK, October 4.—W. W. Tarbell, treasurer and general manager of the Pure Oil Company and the United States Pipe Line Company, took the stand as the first witness today in the government suit to dissolve the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

Mr. Tarbell, it was said, was a brother of Ida Tarbell, the author, whose "History of the Standard Oil Company" gave the general public its first insight of late years into the so-called trust methods of that company in driving competitors out of the field and gaining the ascendancy and the enormous profits it ultimately enjoyed.

Before Mr. Tarbell took the stand he asked that he might correct the impression, assumed from the testimony of Wesley H. Tilford earlier in the suit, that the Standard owned 30 per cent of the stock of the Pure Oil Company. He said the fact was that the Standard owned 30 per cent of the stock of the United States Pipe Line Company, of which the Pure Oil Company owned 52 per cent. The Standard owned no stock in the Pure Oil Company, said Mr. Tarbell.

Wesley H. Tilford, treasurer of the Standard Oil Company, displaced Mr. Tarbell for a few minutes on the witness stand at the request of John G. Milburn, who wished to have him make certain corrections in his testimony before signing it. The corrections, which were all trifling matters of detail, were not objected to by Special Inspector Kellogg, and they were admitted to the record.

Loan of \$2,000,000.

Mr. Kellogg took advantage of the witness being on the stand to ask him if he knew James McDonald. The witness said that he did. McDonald was active in London as a business manager for the company and as a director of the Anglo-American Company.

J. H. Usmar, F. E. Powell and C. E. Strong are now the London directors of the company, according to Mr. Tilford. McDonald is no longer a member of the company.

"Will you kindly explain to me why the American company should have accounts receivable from Mr. McDonald sometimes running as high as \$2,000,000?" The witness could not remember any reason for it, nor did he know who would know anything about it.

"You never heard of any loan whatever to Mr. McDonald?" "No, sir."

"Did the Standard Oil Company of New York ever own the pipe line running to Brooklyn?" "I don't know."

"You mean to say you are vice president of the company and don't know about that line?" "I could look it up. That line was laid many years ago."

The witness said also he did not know whether the Standard Oil Company of New York ever operated it. Mr. Kellogg directed him to find out the proper answer to these questions, and also to learn at what valuation the line is now carried on the books as an asset.

Secret Protective Association.

In the usual preliminary examination the witness said that he started in the oil business in 1887, and that he was associated with a company in the producing business. His testimony was sought in order to get in evidence the history of the oil industry in the Pennsylvania fields.

The witness said that he was at one time a member of the Producers' Protective Association, a secret organization of 2,000 members, which was intended to oppose the aggressions of the Standard Oil Company.

In 1894 the formation of the Producers' Associations to which no person affiliated with the Standard Oil Company might gain entrance brought the opposition of the independent producers to a focus.

Mr. Rosenthal objected to the whole testimony of the witness at this point on the ground that he had no personal knowledge of any of the facts to which he testified. According to the rules of federal court procedure, however, all the testimony had to be taken, and the examination continued after the objection was noted.

Three Companies Frozen Out.

Mr. Tarbell said the United States Pipe Line had great difficulty in reaching Marcus Hook, Pa., its terminal. When the pipe line reached Hancock, Pa., in 1892, the Erie railroad objected to its passing over its right of way and at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., the Pennsylvania and Lackawanna railroads tried to prevent the pipe line passing under their tracks. Mr. Tarbell said the National Transit and the Tidewater Pipe Line companies had secured the privilege of passing over the railroad tracks. He said that while the independent pipe line was being constructed the Standard cut prices and the independent refineries were forced in some instances to sell refined oil under the cost of crude oil. When the independent pipe line reached Marcus Hook, the witness said, further cuts were made in prices by the Standard and three independent companies—the Independent Oil Company, Union Refining Company and the S. V. Ramage Company—gave up the fight and sold out.

Mr. Tarbell testified that the Pure Oil Company laid out districts in which to do business, so as to "keep away from certain railroads which were more to be feared because of their discriminations than the Standard Oil Company."

ARRIVES AT MEMPHIS

President Lands Amid Shrieking of Whistles.

DRIVEN TO SKATING RINK

Addresses the Lakes-to-Gulf Waterways Convention.

LEAVES TONIGHT FOR HUNTING

Train Will Take Him to Alsatia, La., Where Horses Will Be Waiting for Ride to Canebrakes.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., October 4.—Thousands of citizens and visitors are jamming the streets of Memphis to do honor to President Roosevelt and the many distinguished men who are here attending the second annual convention of the lakes-to-the-gulf waterways convention, which met at the Auditorium rink today. Never before in the history of Memphis has there been such a lavish display of flags and bunting. The buildings on the principal streets are a mass of color, and numerous pictures of the President are displayed throughout the city. The day opened with a downpour of rain, with no sign of a let-up.

President Roosevelt was scheduled to arrive at 1 o'clock. Extensive preparations have been made for his entertainment. Carriages will pass in line at the landing barge, and the President and members of his party will be taken in charge by a reception committee and driven through the principal business and residence streets to the Auditorium rink, where the President will address the delegates to the waterways convention.

Returning the President and his party will board a special train and start for his proposed hunt in Louisiana. Among the addresses at the convention are the governors of sixteen states, United States senators, representatives, noted engineers and prominent men from all sections of the country. The President will be escorted by the Mississippi river and its tributaries.

President W. K. Kavanaugh of St. Louis called the convention to order at 10:45 o'clock. The President and his party arrived in the harbor of Memphis at 12:30 p.m. and immediately landed amid the shrieking of whistles and the cheer of thousands of people on the river front.

The rain of the early morning had ceased, and the parade immediately formed. The steamboat Mississippi, with three companies of militia the march to the auditorium began. President Roosevelt, Gov. M. R. Patterson of Tennessee and Mayor James H. Campbell of Memphis were seated in the first carriage. President Roosevelt received a cordial reception from a sideshow. President Roosevelt and his party were escorted by the Mississippi river and its tributaries.

Steamer Bumps in Shallow Channel. Special Dispatch to The Star.

NEW MADRID, Mo., October 4.—The President got a forceful illustration today of the necessity for deepening the channel of the Mississippi by the grounding near Cairo of two of the packets bringing delegates and others to the inland waterways convention at Memphis and acting as escort on the trip. No damage was done, but the remainder of the fleet was obliged to leave the two boats behind.

The great waterway, where the cars were on the upper deck and listening to the entertaining stories of the pilot, an old river man, who has spent most of his life on the Mississippi.

Trip to Alsatia, La., for Hunt.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., October 4.—President Roosevelt's special train, which leaves Memphis early tonight, will be run over the line of the Missouri Pacific Iron Mountain railway system. The train, consisting of three coaches, which was used by the President on his trip from Washington to Keokuk, was accompanied by a detachment from St. Louis. Attached to the train will be the private cars of Vice President Clarke and General Manager of the Missouri Pacific, Mr. C. L. Stone.

Connected with the trip are in the hands of Passenger Traffic Manager C. L. Stone. The train will then proceed to Alsatia, La., a small way station, where the cars will be sidetracked. Here horses and guides will be awaiting the visitors and the trip to the camp will be begun immediately upon arrival.

Bes